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**INDEXING FOR TELUGU MANUSCRIPT**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Particulars</b>    | <b>Details</b> |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1              | Language              | TELUGU         |
| 2              | Material              | Leaf Mss.      |
| 3              | Bundle Number         | TEL B 0655     |
| 4              | Work Number           | R 2267         |
| 5              | Page No ( From... To) | 1 to 81        |
| 6              | Name of the Work      | BHARATHAMU     |
| 7              | Subject               | ITHIHASAMU     |

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The image shows a single, elongated palm-leaf manuscript fragment. It is dark brown and shows significant signs of age and wear, including numerous holes, tears, and areas where the surface has been lost. Two prominent circular holes are visible, likely from traditional binding methods. The text is written in Telugu script, a common form of writing in ancient South India. The script is densely packed and runs horizontally across the length of the leaf. Due to the damage, much of the text is illegible, but some words and phrases can be discerned, such as 'మహా', 'కవి', 'సాహిత్య', and 'సంకల్ప'. The fragment appears to be a part of a larger work, possibly a literary or historical text.





This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing, particularly at the ends and in the middle, leaving large gaps in the text. The remaining text is carved into the surface of the dried leaf, which is a dark brown color. The script is finely etched and appears to be a form of classical South Indian writing. The fragment is identified as being from the 'Sri Lanka' collection, specifically from the 'Sri Lanka' library.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in dark ink. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing, particularly on the left and right edges, and several circular holes are visible. The script is densely packed in horizontal lines across the remaining surface.

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is dark brown and shows signs of age, including two circular holes and some surface wear. The script is finely inscribed and appears to be a continuous passage of text.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, and is arranged in a single horizontal line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing from the left and right edges, and several circular holes are visible, likely from traditional binding methods. The ink is dark and the background is a light, aged color.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single column. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing, particularly along the left and right edges, and several circular holes are visible. The ink is dark and the leaf has a brownish, aged appearance.

[illegible]



This image shows a single, elongated palm-leaf manuscript. The leaf is dark brown with visible texture and some areas of wear or damage, particularly along the edges. Two circular holes are punched through the leaf, spaced apart, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together into a book. The entire surface of the leaf is inscribed with text in a highly stylized, ancient script. The script appears to be Grantha or a related South Asian script, characterized by its compact and somewhat angular characters. The text is arranged in a single column running the length of the leaf. There are some lighter, irregular patches on the leaf, possibly due to age or environmental factors.



The image shows a single strip of a palm-leaf manuscript. It is a long, narrow, light-brown strip with two circular holes punched through it, one near each end, for binding. The entire surface of the strip is covered with handwritten text in an ancient South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil. The text is arranged in a single column, running from left to right. The script is finely etched into the surface of the leaf. The leaf itself appears aged and slightly worn, with some fraying and discoloration at the edges. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

[illegible]



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a dark ink. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing, particularly along the right edge and in the center. The text is arranged in a single horizontal line across the length of the leaf. The script is finely etched into the surface of the dried leaf.



The image shows a single, elongated palm leaf manuscript. It is characterized by two circular holes, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The script is a form of South Indian writing, possibly Grantha or an early form of Tamil, known for its use in inscriptions and religious texts. The leaf's condition is poor, with significant physical damage and missing portions of the text, suggesting it is an ancient or well-used artifact. The text is densely packed in horizontal lines across the length of the leaf.

The image shows a single, elongated palm leaf manuscript fragment. It is dark brown in color and exhibits significant physical damage, including large white tears and missing sections, particularly along the top and left edges. Two circular holes are visible, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The surface is covered in a dense, cursive script, characteristic of South Indian languages like Grantha or Tamil. The ink is dark, and the characters are tightly packed, making the text difficult to read due to the fragment's condition and the script's complexity. The fragment appears to be a part of a larger collection, as evidenced by the irregular edges and the nature of the damage.



Handwritten text in a script, likely Indic, on a palm leaf manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines across the length of the leaf. The script is dense and appears to be a form of Devanagari or a related Indic script. The leaf is aged and shows signs of wear, including small holes and irregular edges. The text is written in a dark ink or pigment on the natural brown color of the leaf.

Handwritten text in a script, likely Tamil, inscribed on a long, narrow, and heavily damaged piece of palm leaf. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. The leaf is dark brown and shows significant wear, including numerous holes, tears, and irregular edges. The script is finely etched into the surface of the leaf. The text is written in a traditional style, with characters that are somewhat stylized and closely spaced. The overall appearance is that of an ancient manuscript fragment.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a dark ink. The leaf is irregularly shaped with significant damage, including several large holes and a jagged right edge. The text is arranged in horizontal lines across the leaf. On the right edge, there is a vertical column of text, possibly a marginal note or a continuation from another leaf. The background is a light, textured surface.

Handwritten text in Tamil script on a palm-leaf manuscript fragment. The text is arranged in approximately 12 horizontal lines. The script is a traditional form of the Tamil language, characterized by its unique letter shapes and the use of diacritics. The fragment is irregularly shaped, with some text visible on the right edge.



The image shows a single, elongated palm-leaf manuscript fragment. The leaf is dark brown and exhibits extensive damage, including several large holes and irregular tears, particularly along the right edge. The text is inscribed in an ancient South Asian script, likely Tamil, in a dense, cursive hand. The fragment is oriented horizontally and is set against a dark, textured background. The visible text is arranged in a single line across the length of the leaf, with some characters appearing to be in a different script or dialect than others, possibly indicating a mix of languages or a specific dialectal form. The overall appearance is that of an ancient, well-used, and now heavily deteriorated document.

This image shows a single, long palm-leaf manuscript strip. It is characterized by two circular holes, one near each end, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The surface of the leaf is inscribed with a dense, continuous line of text in an ancient script, which appears to be Grantha or a related South Asian script. The leaf is in a state of significant disrepair; the edges are jagged and uneven, with large sections missing from the left and right sides. There are also several smaller, irregular holes and tears scattered across the surface, particularly in the middle section. The overall color of the leaf is a dark, weathered brown, and the texture appears rough and aged.



This image shows a single palm-leaf manuscript strip, a traditional form of writing used in South Asia. The strip is long and narrow, with two circular holes punched along its length for binding multiple leaves together. The surface is covered with handwritten text in a South Indian script, which appears to be Grantha or a closely related script. The text is organized into approximately 15 horizontal lines. The leaf itself is aged, showing a brownish-tan color with some darker spots and irregular edges, characteristic of natural palm-leaf material. The script is finely etched into the surface of the leaf.

[illegible]



[illegible]

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The leaf is dark brown and heavily damaged, with large sections missing, particularly on the left side. Two circular holes are visible, which were used for binding multiple leaves together. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, and is arranged in horizontal lines. The fragment contains several lines of text, though many characters are obscured by the damage. The script is finely inscribed and appears to be a form of classical South Indian writing.



The image shows a single, long, and narrow palm-leaf manuscript strip. The leaf is dark brown and heavily fragmented, with large sections missing, particularly on the left side. Two circular holes are visible, likely for binding. The text is written in a dense, cursive script in a South Indian language, possibly Grantha or Tamil, in dark ink. The script is highly stylized and difficult to decipher due to the damage and the angle of the image.

This image shows a single, elongated palm-leaf manuscript. It features two circular holes, one near each end, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The leaf is inscribed with a dense, continuous line of text in an ancient script, possibly Grantha or a form of Tamil. The script is finely etched into the surface of the dried leaf. The manuscript is in a state of significant disrepair; the edges are jagged and uneven, and large sections of the leaf have been lost, particularly at the left and right extremities and in the middle. These losses have created irregular white spaces where the text is no longer visible. The remaining text is written in a consistent, cursive hand, with some larger characters that may represent specific words or punctuation. The overall appearance is that of an ancient, well-used but now fragmented document.



The image shows a single, elongated palm-leaf manuscript. It is dark brown in color and has a rough, weathered texture. Two circular holes are punched through the leaf, one near each end, used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The surface is covered with handwritten text in a South Indian script, possibly Grantha or an early form of Tamil. The text is organized into about 15 horizontal lines. The left and right edges of the leaf are severely damaged and irregular, with large sections missing. There are also several smaller, irregular holes and tears scattered across the surface, particularly in the upper and lower portions. The overall appearance is that of an ancient, well-used, and now fragile document.





[illegible]

[illegible]



This image shows a single, elongated palm leaf manuscript fragment. It is dark brown in color and features two circular holes, one near each end, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The surface of the leaf is covered in dense, handwritten text in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil. The text is arranged in horizontal lines across the length of the leaf. The fragment is heavily damaged, with numerous small white spots, larger holes, and irregular edges, suggesting it is an ancient and well-used artifact. The script is finely inscribed and appears to be a form of classical South Indian writing.

A fragment of a palm-leaf manuscript, likely from an ancient Indian text. The leaf is dark brown, heavily aged, and shows significant damage, including numerous holes and tears. The text is written in a dark ink in an Indic script, possibly Grantha or a related script, arranged in horizontal lines across the length of the leaf. The fragment is irregularly shaped, with jagged edges and a small piece missing from the right side. The background is a light, textured surface, possibly a book cover or a display board.

[illegible]



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The leaf is dark brown and heavily damaged, with numerous small holes and tears. The text is inscribed in a dark, cursive script, likely Tamil, arranged in horizontal lines across the fragment.

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This image shows a single, long, and severely damaged palm leaf manuscript. The leaf is a dark brown color, showing significant signs of age and wear, including numerous holes, tears, and areas where the surface has been lost. The text is written in a dark, possibly ink or a different type of leaf preparation, in an ancient script that appears to be Grantha or a related South Asian script. The characters are small and densely packed in horizontal lines. A prominent circular hole is visible near the center-right of the leaf. The overall shape is irregular due to the damage, with jagged edges and missing sections of the leaf and the text it once carried.





This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a dark ink. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing, particularly on the left side and in the center, where there are large holes. The remaining text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. The script is finely etched into the surface of the dried leaf.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is dark brown and shows significant signs of age, including discoloration, wear, and two circular holes for binding. The script is finely etched into the surface of the leaf.

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in dark ink. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing, particularly in the center and right side, leaving large gaps in the text. The remaining text is arranged in approximately 12 horizontal lines. The script is compact and characteristic of classical South Asian inscriptions. The fragment appears to be a part of a larger document, as evidenced by the irregular edges and the continuation of text across the visible lines.



[illegible]

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in dark ink. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing, particularly in the center and right-hand side, leaving large gaps in the text. The remaining text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. The script is compact and characteristic of classical South Asian writing. The fragment appears to be a single leaf from a larger bound volume.



This image shows a single palm-leaf manuscript strip, likely from an ancient Indian collection. The leaf is long and narrow, with two circular holes punched through it for binding. The surface is covered in dense, handwritten text in an ancient script, possibly Grantha or Tamil. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing, especially along the left and right edges, and several large irregular holes. The text is written in a single column across the length of the leaf.

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, and is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing and a large circular hole on the right side. The text is written in a dark ink, and the background of the leaf is a light brown color. The fragment is part of a larger collection of palm-leaf manuscripts, as indicated by the surrounding text in the image.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in dark ink. The leaf is severely damaged, with numerous holes and tears, particularly along the left and right edges. The text is arranged in a single horizontal line across the fragment. The script is highly stylized and compact.

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is dark brown and shows signs of age, including two circular holes for binding and some surface wear. The script is finely etched into the surface of the leaf.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in dark ink. The leaf is narrow and rectangular, with two circular holes punched through it for binding. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. The left edge of the fragment is heavily damaged and irregular, while the right edge is more straight. The ink is somewhat faded in places, and the leaf itself shows signs of age and wear.

[illegible]



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The leaf is dark brown and heavily damaged, with numerous holes and tears. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single line across the length of the leaf. The script is finely inscribed and appears to be a form of classical or religious text. The fragment is irregular in shape, with jagged edges and significant loss of material, particularly on the left side.

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, and is arranged in a single horizontal line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing from the left and right edges, and several circular holes are visible, which were traditionally used for threading cords to bind multiple leaves together. The ink is dark and the background is a light, aged brown color.



[illegible]

The image shows a single, elongated palm-leaf manuscript. It is dark brown and shows signs of age and wear, including several small holes and tears, particularly along the edges. Two large, circular holes are visible, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The surface is covered in handwritten text in an ancient script, likely Grantha or Tamil. The text is arranged in a single column, with some characters appearing to be in a different script than the main body of text. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing from the left and right edges, and several small holes and tears along the top and bottom.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing from the left and right edges, and several circular holes are visible, possibly from binding or insect damage. The ink is dark and the background is a light, aged brown.





This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is dark brown and shows signs of age, including two circular holes for binding and some surface wear. The script is finely etched into the surface of the leaf.

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is dark brown and shows signs of age, including two circular holes for binding and some surface wear. The script is finely etched into the surface of the leaf.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single column. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing from the left and right edges, and several circular holes are visible, possibly from binding or insect damage. The script is finely etched into the surface of the dried leaf.

The image shows a single, elongated palm-leaf manuscript fragment. It is dark brown with two circular holes, likely for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The text is inscribed in a dense, cursive script, characteristic of ancient South Indian languages like Grantha or Tamil. The leaf is severely damaged, with numerous irregular tears, missing sections, and areas where the surface has been rubbed away, obscuring the original text. The remaining text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines across the length of the fragment. The edges are jagged and uneven, and the overall appearance is one of great age and historical significance.





This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing from the left and right edges, and several circular holes are visible, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The ink is dark and the background is a light, aged paper.



Handwritten text in Telugu script on a palm leaf manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines across the length of the leaf. The script is a traditional form of Telugu, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The leaf shows signs of age, including discoloration, wear, and two distinct circular holes, one near the left edge and one near the right edge, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together into a book format. The text appears to be a continuous narrative or a collection of verses, with some lines starting with small decorative symbols or characters. The overall condition of the leaf is well-preserved despite its age.

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in dark ink. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing from the left and right edges, and several circular holes are visible, possibly from insect damage or traditional binding methods. The script is densely packed in horizontal lines across the remaining surface.



[illegible]

This image shows a long, narrow palm-leaf manuscript strip with two circular holes for binding. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is aged and shows significant wear, including tears and discoloration.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in dark ink. The leaf is narrow and rectangular, with two circular holes visible, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The script is densely packed in horizontal lines across the entire surface of the leaf. The edges of the leaf are irregular and show signs of wear and damage, particularly on the left and right sides.

Handwritten text in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, inscribed on a palm leaf. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. The leaf is heavily damaged, showing significant wear, including two large circular holes and irregular tears along the edges. The script is finely etched into the surface of the dried leaf.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in dark ink. The leaf is rectangular and shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear. Two circular holes are visible, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The script is densely packed in horizontal lines across the surface of the leaf.

[illegible]



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, and is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. The leaf is dark brown and exhibits significant wear, including numerous holes, tears, and areas of discoloration. Two circular holes are visible, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The script is finely etched into the surface of the leaf.

1. The text is written in Telugu script on a palm leaf manuscript. It is a single line of text, approximately 100 characters long, spanning the width of the leaf.
 2. The script is a traditional form of Telugu, likely from the 18th or 19th century.
 3. The leaf shows signs of age, including discoloration, wear, and two circular holes for binding.
 4. The text is a single line, likely a verse or a short passage from a larger work.
 5. The characters are clearly inscribed, though some are slightly worn or faded.
 6. The overall appearance is that of a well-preserved but aged historical document.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing from the left and right edges, and several circular holes are visible, possibly from binding or insect damage. The ink is dark and the background is a light, aged paper.

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in dark ink. The leaf is rectangular but heavily damaged, with irregular edges and several circular holes, possibly from insect damage or traditional binding methods. The script is densely packed in horizontal lines across the entire surface of the fragment.



[illegible]

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a dark ink. The leaf is severely damaged, with significant portions missing, particularly along the top and right edges, and several circular holes are visible. The script is densely packed in horizontal lines. At the bottom right, there is a decorative border consisting of a series of small, repeating geometric or floral motifs.



Handwritten text in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, inscribed on a palm leaf. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines across the length of the leaf. Two circular holes are visible, used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing from the left and right edges, and several small holes and tears throughout the surface.

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in dark ink. The leaf is narrow and rectangular, with two circular holes visible, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The script is densely packed in horizontal lines across the entire surface of the leaf. The edges of the leaf are irregular and show signs of wear and damage, particularly on the right side where the text is partially cut off.



[illegible]

This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in dark ink. The leaf is narrow and elongated, with two circular holes visible, which were traditionally used for threading a cord to bind multiple leaves together. The script is densely packed in horizontal lines across the length of the leaf. The fragment is irregularly shaped, with missing portions at the ends and along the edges.



This image shows a fragment of an ancient palm-leaf manuscript. The text is written in a South Indian script, likely Grantha or Tamil, in a single line across the length of the leaf. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing, particularly at the ends and in the middle, leaving large gaps in the text. The remaining text is densely packed and appears to be a continuous passage. The script is finely etched into the surface of the dried leaf.

Handwritten text in Telugu script on the left fragment of the palm leaf manuscript. The text is arranged in approximately 12 horizontal lines. The leaf is heavily damaged, with significant portions missing from the left and bottom edges, and several small holes are visible throughout the surface.

Handwritten text in Telugu script on the middle fragment of the palm leaf manuscript. This section contains approximately 12 lines of text. A single, prominent circular hole is located near the center of this fragment. The script is consistent with the other fragments, showing signs of age and wear.

Handwritten text in Telugu script on the right fragment of the palm leaf manuscript. This fragment also contains approximately 12 lines of text. The right edge of the leaf is irregular and jagged, suggesting it was torn from a larger sheet. The text continues the narrative or record from the previous fragments.





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T.E.C. B.